



GEOGRAPHY

Multiple Choice Questions — Fully Solved & Verified

55

Total MCQs

3

Answers Corrected

100%

Explained

Every answer independently re-checked • correct option highlighted & ticked • short explanation included

All 55 Questions — One Per Section

 Green highlight = correct, verified answer

CORRECTED

= original source had the wrong option marked

1

Earth's crust have the abundant reserves of:

CORRECTED

(a) Iron, silicon and oxygen

(b) Silicon, nitrogen and aluminium

(c) **Silicon, oxygen and aluminium**



(d) Iron, silicon and nitrogen

Explanation: By weight, Earth's crust is dominated by oxygen (~46%), silicon (~28%) and aluminium (~8%). Iron and nitrogen are not among the top three.

2

Atmospheric pressure exerted on earth is due to the:

(a) Rotation of earth

(b) Revolution of earth

(c) **Gravitational pull**



(d) Uneven heating of earth

Explanation: Gravity pulls air molecules toward the Earth's surface, giving the atmosphere weight, which is registered as atmospheric pressure.

3

Basalt rock is an example of:

(a) Metamorphic

(b) **Volcanic**



(c) Intrusive rock

(d) Sedimentary

Explanation: Basalt is a fine-grained extrusive (volcanic) igneous rock formed from rapidly cooling lava at the Earth's surface.

4 Which of the following layers makes radio transmission possible?

(a) Troposphere

(b) Ionosphere ✓

(c) Mesosphere

(d) Stratosphere

Explanation: The ionosphere contains charged particles that reflect radio waves back to Earth, enabling long-distance radio transmission.

5 The shape of the earth is:

(a) Elliptical

(b) Oval

(c) Spherical

(d) Oblate spheroid ✓

Explanation: Earth bulges slightly at the equator and is flattened at the poles due to rotation, making it an oblate spheroid rather than a perfect sphere.

6 The equatorial radius of the Earth is approximately:

(a) 12,700 km

(b) 6,900 km

(c) 6371 km ✓

(d) 11,600 km

Explanation: Earth's radius (equatorial ~6,378 km, mean ~6,371 km) is closest to option (c) among the given choices.

7 What is the approximate circumference of the Earth?

(a) 25,000 km

(b) 16,000 km

(c) 40,000 km ✓

(d) 50,000 km

Explanation: Earth's equatorial circumference is about 40,075 km, commonly rounded to 40,000 km.

8

The Earth completes one rotation on its axis in:

(a) 23 h 30 min

(b) 23 h 56 min 4.9 sec ✓

(c) 24 h

(d) 23 h 10 min 2 sec

Explanation: This is the sidereal day - the time for one full rotation relative to distant stars. The 24-hour solar day is slightly longer because Earth also moves along its orbit.

9

What is the shape of the Earth's orbit around the Sun?

(a) Circular

(b) Hyperbolic

(c) Ellipse ✓

(d) Parabolic

Explanation: Earth follows an elliptical orbit with the Sun at one focus, as described by Kepler's first law of planetary motion.

10

The polar diameter of the Earth is shorter than its equatorial diameter by:

(a) 25 km

(b) 80 km

(c) 43 km ✓

(d) 30 km

Explanation: The equatorial diameter (~12,756 km) exceeds the polar diameter (~12,714 km) by about 42-43 km, due to Earth's slight equatorial bulge.

11 In which part of the atmosphere do commercial aircraft usually fly? **CORRECTED**

(a) Thermosphere

(b) Stratosphere ✓

(c) Troposphere

(d) Mesosphere

Explanation: Commercial jets cruise in the lower stratosphere (about 30,000-40,000 ft). This layer sits above the turbulence and weather of the troposphere, giving a smoother, more fuel-efficient flight.

12 The layer of atmosphere close to the Earth's surface is called:

(a) Exosphere

(b) Ionosphere

(c) Stratosphere

(d) Troposphere ✓

Explanation: The troposphere is the lowest atmospheric layer, extending from the surface up to about 8-17 km, and is where nearly all weather occurs.

13 The Earth is spheroid because of its:

(a) Revolution around the sun

(b) Gravitational force

(c) Centrifugal force of rotation ✓

(d) Inclination on its own axis

Explanation: Rotation creates centrifugal force that is strongest at the equator, causing the Earth to bulge there and flatten at the poles.

14 Earthquakes are caused by:

(a) Tectonism ✓

(b) Denudation

(c) Earth's revolution

(d) Earth's rotation

Explanation: Earthquakes result from tectonic activity - the sudden release of stress built up along fault lines as tectonic plates move.

15 Which of the following is/are the main agent of soil erosion?

(a) Wind and water ✓

(b) Rocks

(c) Sand

(d) None of these

Explanation: Wind and water are the primary natural agents that dislodge and transport topsoil, causing erosion.

16 The most abundant element in the Earth's atmosphere is:

(a) Argon

(b) Nitrogen ✓

(c) Oxygen

(d) Krypton

Explanation: Nitrogen makes up about 78% of the atmosphere by volume, far more than oxygen (~21%) or trace gases like argon and krypton.

17 The oceans cover approximately _____ of the Earth's surface.

(a) 50%

(b) 60%

(c) 70% ✓

(d) 80%

Explanation: Oceans and seas cover roughly 71% of the Earth's surface, commonly rounded to 70%.

18 The distance between consecutive longitudes at the poles is:

(a) Zero ✓

(b) 18 km

(c) 25 km

(d) 10 km

Explanation: All meridians of longitude converge at the North and South Poles, so the distance between them shrinks to zero there.

19 Monsoon is caused by:

(a) Seasonal reversal of winds ✓

(b) Revolution of Earth

(c) Movement of clouds

(d) Rise in temperature

Explanation: Monsoons occur due to the seasonal reversal of wind direction, driven by differential heating of land and sea across the year.

20 Equinox means:

(a) Days are longer than nights

(b) Nights are longer than days

(c) Days and nights are equal ✓

(d) The shortest day and longest night in the year

Explanation: An equinox occurs when the Sun is directly above the equator, making day and night approximately equal in length everywhere on Earth.

21 A day is added when a man crosses the International Date Line from:

(a) North to south

(b) East to west ✓

(c) West to east

(d) South to west

Explanation: Travelling east to west (westward) across the Date Line, the calendar is moved forward by one day; travelling the opposite way, a day is subtracted.

22 The line joining the areas having the same rainfall is called:

(a) Isobar

(b) Isohyet ✓

(c) Isotherm

(d) Isohaline

Explanation: Isohyets are lines on a map connecting points that receive equal amounts of rainfall.

23 Which of the following is a 'great circle'?

(a) Arctic Circle

(b) Equator ✓

(c) Tropic of Cancer

(d) Tropic of Capricorn

Explanation: A great circle divides the Earth into two equal hemispheres and has the same radius as the Earth itself. Only the Equator among the options qualifies; the others are smaller parallels.

24 Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called:

(a) Latitudes ✓

(b) Longitudes

(c) Meridians

(d) None of these

Explanation: Latitudes are imaginary horizontal lines running parallel to the equator, used to measure north-south position.

25 Lines joining places of equal temperature are called:

(a) Isotherms ✓

(b) Isohyets

(c) Isomers

(d) Isobars

Explanation: Isotherms connect points on a map that share the same temperature at a given time.

26 Slate, diamond, marble are _____ rocks.

(a) Igneous

(b) Sedimentary

(c) Metamorphic ✓

(d) None of these

Explanation: All three form when existing rock or minerals are transformed by intense heat and pressure - slate from shale, marble from limestone, and diamond from carbon under metamorphic-grade conditions.

27 Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a:

(a) Hurricane

(b) Cyclone



(c) Anticyclone

(d) Tornado

Explanation: A cyclone is a large-scale system of winds rotating inward around a low-pressure centre. (Hurricanes are a regional name for tropical cyclones, but 'cyclone' is the general term being tested here.)

28 On 21st June the sun is vertically overhead the:

(a) Tropic of Capricorn

(b) Equator

(c) Position of the sun is not definite

(d) Tropic of Cancer



Explanation: On the June solstice (~21 June), the Sun is directly overhead the Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N), marking the start of summer in the Northern Hemisphere.

29 For a time difference of one hour the longitudinal distance is equal to:

(a) 15°



(b) 30°

(c) 45°

(d) 60°

Explanation: Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, i.e., 15° every hour, so a one-hour time difference corresponds to 15° of longitude.

30 The International Date Line passes through: CORRECTED

- (a) Exactly through 180° longitude
- (b) 180° to Equator
- (c) **Approximately 180° east or west meridian** ✓
- (d) Exactly 0° meridian

Explanation: The IDL roughly follows the 180° meridian but zig-zags around it to avoid splitting countries and island groups, so it is only approximately at 180°, not exactly on it.

31 Which of the following is an igneous rock?

- (a) Shale
- (b) Quartzite
- (c) Marble
- (d) **Granite** ✓

Explanation: Granite is a coarse-grained intrusive igneous rock formed from slowly cooling magma beneath the Earth's surface.

32 Which of the following is an example of sedimentary rock?

- (a) Marble
- (b) Slate
- (c) **Limestone** ✓
- (d) None of these

Explanation: Limestone forms from the accumulation and compaction of sediments (often shell and coral fragments), making it a classic sedimentary rock.

33 Which of the following pairs is correct?

- (a) **Marble: Metamorphic rock** ✓
- (b) Basalt: Intrusive igneous rock
- (c) Slate: Extrusive igneous rock
- (d) None of these

Explanation: Marble is indeed a metamorphic rock (from limestone). Basalt is actually extrusive, and slate is metamorphic - not igneous - making the other pairs incorrect.

34 Savannah Grasslands with tall trees are mainly found in:

(a) South America

(b) Africa ✓

(c) Central America

(d) Australia

Explanation: The classic tall-tree Savannah grasslands are most extensively found across Africa, particularly in East and Central Africa.

35 Pampas are the vast grassy plains of:

(a) South America ✓

(b) North America

(c) Africa

(d) Eurasia

Explanation: The Pampas are temperate grasslands located in Argentina and Uruguay in South America.

36 Richter scale is used to register intensity of:

(a) Ocean currents

(b) Earthquakes ✓

(c) Rotation of the earth

(d) Revolution of the earth

Explanation: The Richter scale measures the magnitude (energy released) of earthquakes.

37 Bauxite is an important ore of:

(a) Aluminium ✓

(b) Zinc

(c) Copper

(d) Mica

Explanation: Bauxite is the primary ore from which aluminium metal is extracted through refining.

38 Which metal is most abundantly found in the Earth's crust?

(a) Aluminium ✓

(b) Zinc

(c) Iron

(d) Copper

Explanation: Aluminium is the most abundant metal in the Earth's crust (about 8% by weight); iron is second (~5%).

39 The gravitational pull at the lunar surface is _____ of Earth.

(a) One-third

(b) One-fourth

(c) One-fifth

(d) One-sixth ✓

Explanation: The Moon's surface gravity is about 1/6th of Earth's, due to its much smaller mass and radius.

40 The Gutenberg discontinuity is between:

(a) The crust and the mantle

(b) The upper and lower mantles

(c) The outer core and the lower mantle ✓

(d) The inner and outer cores

Explanation: The Gutenberg discontinuity marks the boundary between the lower mantle and the liquid outer core, about 2,900 km deep.

41 The earth moves from:

(a) West to east ✓

(b) East to west

(c) North to south

(d) South to north

Explanation: Earth rotates on its axis from west to east, which is why the Sun appears to rise in the east and set in the west.

42 Temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are called:

(a) Pampas

(b) Savannah

(c) Steppes



(d) Prairie

Explanation: The temperate grasslands stretching across Asia and Europe are known as the Steppes.

43 Sedimentary rocks are:

(a) Porous



(b) Hard

(c) Rough

(d) Brittle

Explanation: Sedimentary rocks form from loosely compacted particles and typically retain small gaps, making them porous compared to igneous or metamorphic rocks.

44 In the Northern Hemisphere the longest day is on:

(a) 21st June



(b) 21st March

(c) 22nd December

(d) 21st Sep

Explanation: On 21 June (the summer solstice), the Northern Hemisphere is tilted most directly toward the Sun, producing the longest day of the year.

45 The Prime Meridian passes through:

(a) USA

(b) Great Britain



(c) Switzerland

(d) Finland

Explanation: The Prime Meridian (0° longitude) passes through Greenwich, London, in Great Britain.

46 As per Koppen climate classification category B is:

(a) Polar

(b) Desert ✓

(c) Tropical

(d) Highland

Explanation: In the Koppen system, category B denotes dry/arid (desert and steppe) climates.

47 Arctic circle is located at:

(a) 23° 27' north of the equator

(b) 23° 27' south of the equator

(c) 66° 30' north of the equator ✓

(d) 66° 30' south of the equator

Explanation: The Arctic Circle lies at approximately 66° 33' (commonly rounded to 66° 30') north latitude.

48 Antarctic circle is the parallel of:

(a) Longitude

(b) Latitude ✓

(c) Both of these

(d) None of these

Explanation: The Antarctic Circle is a parallel of latitude at about 66° 33' S.

49 Latitude measures mean angular distance, expressed in degrees of a point on the Earth's surface:

(a) North of the equator

(b) South of the equator

(c) North or south of the equator ✓

(d) East or west of the prime meridian

Explanation: Latitude measures a location's angular distance north or south of the equator (0° to 90°).

50 The zone of the earth that is divided into rigid plates is the _____:

(a) Atmosphere

(b) Lithosphere 

(c) Tectosphere

(d) Biosphere

Explanation: The lithosphere - Earth's rigid outer shell (crust plus uppermost mantle) - is broken into the tectonic plates.

51 In the concept of plate tectonics the term "plates" refers to the _____:

(a) Continental crust

(b) Crust and the entire mantle

(c) Rigid Earth above the asthenosphere 

(d) Oceanic crust

Explanation: Tectonic plates are made up of the rigid lithosphere that sits above the weaker, plastic asthenosphere.

52 The theory of plate tectonics states that rigid "plates" are driven by forces within the Earth and interact by _____:

(a) Colliding with each other

(b) Pulling apart from each other

(c) Sliding past each other

(d) All of these 

Explanation: Plates interact at all three types of boundaries: convergent (colliding), divergent (pulling apart), and transform (sliding past).

53 When two tectonic plates diverge (pull apart) the Earth is thinned. In this scenario, considering the concept of isostasy, we can predict that the asthenosphere will:

(a) Rise ✓

(b) Sink

(c) Rise then sink

(d) Sink then rise

Explanation: As the lithosphere thins during divergence, isostatic adjustment causes the underlying asthenosphere to rise and fill the resulting gap.

54 Weather and climate refer to conditions:

(a) In the air ✓

(b) In the core of the Earth

(c) In empty space

(d) Inside a science lab

Explanation: Both weather (short-term) and climate (long-term average) describe atmospheric conditions in the air surrounding the Earth.

55 Which of the following is a characteristic of minerals?

(a) Inorganic

(b) Naturally occurring

(c) Specific chemical composition

(d) All of these ✓

Explanation: Minerals are defined as naturally occurring, inorganic substances with a definite chemical composition and crystal structure - so all listed traits apply.